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Frankfort—Wm. Mercer.

Adams—Ed Shields.
St. Louis Crossing—J. M. Newton.
Gosport—Spicer & Weddell.
Bloomfield—S. B. Coen.
Brooklyn—J. M. Julian.
Monrovia—H. L. Lindsey.
Cartersburg—S. C. Dilley.
Clayton—Harrison & Brown.
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Coatsville—John Gambold.
Amo—W. C. Brown.
Fairmount—W. A. Beasley.
Jonesboro—D. K. Ruley.
Russiaville—J. W. Burris.
Kokomo—B. Sullivan & Son.
Mooreland—M. M. Haynes.
Dalton—W. H. Harris.
Economy—Osborn & Ballinger.
Williamsburg—A. Saintmeyer.
Whitewater—Lee Harlan.
Glen Carn, O.—W. A. Chenneworth.
Bethel—E. N. Harlan.
Lynn—Halladay Bros.

Lynn-Halladay Bros. Blountsville-L.T. Lake.

Albany-J. Lafavour.
Danville-O. H. Barnhill.
Kennard-C. C. Coffin & Co.
Farmland-H. F. Wood.
Dunkirk-E. V. Fitzpatrick.
Eaton-C. R. Carpenter.

Millgrove—Davis & Ayres.
Hartford City—E. J. Brewington.
Fortville—James V. Thomas.
Lawrence—William Hubbard.
Fishers—E. S. Myrick.
Perkinsville—Neese & Son.
Stranton—J. F. Peck.
Arcadia—J. V. Keck.
Ekin—J. C. Kassabaum & Son.
Romona—J. T. Berlin.
Sheridan—Francis & Simpson.

Sheridan—Francis & Simpson.

Westfield—Mendenhall & Hoskin.

Michigantown—C. A. Marshall & Co.

Ellwood—C. F. Housman.

Saratoga—S. J. Hinkell.

Green's Fork—R. A. Benton.

Hope—Reed & Son.

Hope—Reed & Son.
Freedom—Cassaday & Benjamin.
Knightstown—A. O. Morris.
Ellettsville—Perry Bros.
Greencastle—Weida Bros.
Morristown—Hoffman & Graham.
Irvington—M. C. Goe.
Muncie—O. H. Pershing.
Advance—J. H. Mehlson.
Stockwell—Bassett Bros.
Thorntown—R. S. Stall.
Herrick, Ill.—Henry Freeman.
Tower Hill, Ill.—C. A. Conrad.
Wabash, Ind.—Bickel & Chapler.
Frankton—J. A. Schnell.
Stout—J. E. Mitchell.
Gilman—W. T. Baker.
Deerfield—A. M. Pratt.

Deerfield—A. M. Pratt.
Ridgeville—J. C. Ward.
Middletown—Miller Bros.
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Dover—A. C. Parker,
Edinburg—J. C. Valentine.
Pennville—F. S. White,
Cowen—Perdine & Knott.
Noblesville—R. H. Greble.
Waynetown, Ind.—W. D. Zerfece.
Bunker Hill—Hoover & Reinhart.
Fact Germantown—I. R. Powall

East Germantown—J. R. Powell.
Wabash—J. F. Filbert.
North Manchester—C. F. Reed.
New Corner—L. F. Miller.
Mulberry—Miller & Hammell.
Frankfort—A. M. Saylor.
Frankfort—Ross Bros.
Pendleton—W. R. Teague.
Maxwell—J. H. Lane.
Stingsville—Williams & Welch.

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Pittsboro-Jordan & Potts,
R. A. McCann.
J. H. Parker.

Anderson-H. A. Pease,
J. H. Sharp.

Windsor-E. R. Pugh,
J. L. Thornburgh.

Seymour-Toms & Co.,
Hotel Jonas,
Crist & Hess.

GROCERS.

G. W. Vansickle, 58 and 60 Clifford ave. Appel & Planmer, 43 and 45 Brook-

Appel & Plammer, 43 and 45 Brookside ave.

E. H. C. Thompson, 379 Bellefontaine st.
Perrine & Co., 83 Clifford ave.

A. Prange, 314 Massachusetts ave.
Henry Hoefmaster, 152 E. New York st.
Frank Stolz, 207 Davidson st.
J. S. Surbey, 197 and 199 Virginia ave.
Jno. Popps, 24 English ave.
H. Rodewald, 517 and 519 Virginia ave.
W. A. Painter, 242 Fletcher ave.
I. M. Meyers, 254 and 256 Indiana ave.
Fred Hofher, 505 Madison ave.
Julius F. Reineke, cor. English ave.
and Pine, st.

Julius F. Reineke, cor. English ave.
and Pine. st.
Chris Schetter, 300 South Penn. st.
Wm. Schafer, 492 South Meridian st.
C. Ruckleshaus, 337 North Noble st.
Wm. Schrolucke, 905 Madison ave.
H. C. Weiland, 380 Bellefontaine st.
Dan Dugan, 23112 West Washington.
J. F. Jackson, cor. Bright and Mich.
H. E. Walters, cor. Rhode Island and

Mich. sts.
Roberts & Co., 177 Indiana ave.
C. Yandes, Yandes and 9th.
Stemen & Ernst, 778 and 775 North

Tennessee st.

W. W. Carroll, 77 North Tennessee st.

F. G. Ditman & Co., 774 North Tenn.

Leck & Co., 54 and 56 W. 7th st.

F. E. Smith, 826 North Illinois st.

Probst & Schad, cor. Tennessee and

Probst & Schad, cor. Tennessee and 5th sts.

Robinson & Bro., 205 West Ohio st.
Ed Santo, cor. Indiana ave. and West.
Jno. O'Neill, Illinois and 1st sts.
W. D. Peck. North st.
Frank Hosbroock, 1 Shelby st.
Geo. J. Hammell, Massachusetts ave.
A. Lewis & Co., cor. Ala. and St. Clair.
A. E. Kelly, 7th and College ave.
Mrs. Frank McLearlon, College ave.
Krug & Meyer, cor. 7th and Alabama.
J. S. Woods, 399 North Illinois st.
Frank T. Suiter, 1402 North Tenn. st.
White Bros., 198 & 200 N. Mississippi.
D. Mussman, 544 South Meridian st.
F. Balz, 400 North West st.
J. R. Whitehead, 430 W. Wash. st.
Jno. G. Simmons, 150 English ave.
Samuel Algeo, 272 N. Pine st.
G. W. Bridel, 131 Dillon st.
Louis Woerner, 154 Indiana ave.

Louis Woerner, 154 Indiana ave. Theo. Woerner, 512 N. Mississippi st. H. Pink, 196 Indiana ave.

H. J. Mauer, 416 and 418 Indiana ave. W. G. Jones, 25 Virginia ave. T. J. Peak, 120 Hoyt ave. Hedrick & Nackenhorst, 197 and 199

Jno. Shea, 200 West South st. Richardson & Son, cor. Ray and

Chas. Wagner, 851-855 S. Meridian st.
O. C. Wilgus, cor. McCarty and Ill.
J. A. Soltau, 104 North Davidson st.
Lichtenberg Bros., 300 East Ohio st.
F. Lindeman, 210 East Washington st.
Grant & Kelly, 15 Shelby st.
Chas. H. Buddenbaum, 125 Prospect st.
Karn & Gisler, 351 Clifford ave.
W. H. Nimals, 76 East Market street.
B. E. Fisher, 725 North Tennessee st.
Walter Rogers, city.

OUT-OF-TOWN PLACES.

R. Brattain, 150 Blake st.

Walter Rogers, city.

Crawfordsville-J. S. Steel,

Truit & Scott, George Fritchee, Geogre Brock,

H. W. Cannard.
Albert Muhleisen,
W. B. Hardee,
Brazil—W. D. Long, Hysong Hotel,

George Andrews, Charles Nevell, Charles Herbert, st. McNutt, Wolff & Co.

Gus Lahman, 505 North West.

DRUGGISTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

W. F. Rathert, cor. Illinois & Ohio sts. E. W. Tompkins, 165 Mass. ave. C. E. Barnum, Mass. ave., opp. Depot. Geo. W. Sloan, 120 South Illinois st.—

C. E. Weiss, cor. Columbia and Hill W. H. Kern, 452 East Michigan st. T. W. Zell, 100 East Market st., W. I. Geisel, cor. Clifford ave. and

L. Schulmeyer, 725 N. Tennessee st.
W. H. Baker, Enterprise Hotel.
J. A. Dodson, 7th and Illinois sts.
L. T. Nash & Co., 400 S. Iflinois st.
C. D. Shallenbarger, 44 & 46 Indiana av.
Kerschner's Exchange Restaurant, 62
North Pennsylvania st.
Geo. F. Borst, cor. Meridian and Russell ave.

A. J. Miller, 284 South West st. J. W. Scott, 175 Shelby st. J. A. Layman & Co.; cor. Noble and Frank Keegan, 201 South Pine st. W. N. Short, cor. Maryland and Illi-

S. Muhl, cor. 1st and Illinois sts. S. Muhl, cor. 7th and Alabama sts. F. Will Pantzee, Bates House Phar-Pomeroy & Huder, cor. Market and Pennsylvania sts. H. C. Pomeroy, cor. North and Penn-

H. C. Pomeroy,

Ivania sts.

W. E. Alford, cor. Meridian and Circle.
Howard Benton, cor. Ill. and Market.
C. T. Bedford, cor. Indiana ave. and

Spencer—
J. W. Egnor.
B. F. Sloan.

Mason & Carl

W. H. Minor, Yellow Bridge.
J. D. Gauld, cor. West and Ind. ave.
R. P. Blodau, cor. Vermont and Indi-Mrs. Dapenport, Virginia ave. Morrison & Felter, cor. South and

Virginia ave.

M. Staley, Virginia ave.
Chas. Watson, Virginia ave. S. M. Douglass, Shelby st. Clary's Laurel Pharmacy. Jno. N. Hurty, cor. Ohio and Pennsyl-

W. E. Cox, 67 Massachusetts ave. Frank Erdelmeyer, 489 North New Jersey. K. K. Bakery, cor. Broadway and Christian ave. Barney Brehm, Ash and Christian ave. A. R. Hoffman, cor. Ash and Christian

A. Timberlake, cor. 7th and College Klingensmith, cor. 9th and College F. A. Bryan, cor. Massachusetts ave.

Foster's Restaurant, 46 North Penn-Foster's Restaugant, 96 East Washing-

Foster's Restaurant, 60 West Market st. Foster's Restaurant, 12 North Dela-Chas. Nickum, 53 N. Pennsylvania st. Chas. Nickum, 75 Massachusetts ave. L. A. Gable, cor. 7th and Illinois sts. L. S. Stockman, cor. Michigan and Illi-

J. F. Johnston, St. Clair and Illinois. O. H. Smith, cor. Delaware and Wash-J. B. Owen & Co., cor. North and Illi-

F. C. Tinsley, 455 Clifford avenue. Thos. W. Stephens, 814 East Wash. st. F. C. Tinsley, 455 Clifford avenue. Hammer & Appel, 99 N. Delaware st.
L. H. Rankert, 164 W. Washington st.
Louis E. Hang, 302 Massachusetts ave.
Izor Bros., 259 West Washington st.
Thornburg & Allen, 190 Ft. Wayne av.
North Indianapolis—

Weaver & Son, E. E. Miller.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Talk with Ex-Senator Warner Miller, President of the Company-A Great Work.

New York Mail and Express. "Would you mind describing the route of

the canal?" "The canal, as you know, starts on the Atlantic side at Greytown, at the mouth of the San Juan river. The work on the east side consists in dredging out the harbor of Greytown and opening it to the depth of thirty feet. At this point a breakwater is being built to protect the entrance to the harbor. From Greytown, for ten miles, the ground is low and swampy at sea level, and | says of this season: this portion of the canal will be constructed entirely by dredging. Then come the locks, three in number, which carry the canal to the level of Lake Nicaragua. From the locks to Lake Nicaragua the becomes a river proper by damming the San Juan river and several smaller streams. This gives free navigation to Lake Nicaragua for ships of the largest class. The canal crosses Lake Nicaragua to the western shore, where the western end of the canal begins. This western section, twelve miles in length, will be cut through a divide, and will run through a large basin, created by building another dam. From this basin

descent is made by three locks to the ocean. where the canal ends at Briton Harbor. This harbor will be constructed similar to the one at Greytown. One of the great features of the canal is Lake Nicaragua, which is 150 miles long by 50 wide and takes the watershed of a large part of Nicaragua. The natural flow of water from the lake is more than ten times sufficient for the large demands of the canal. This large lake acts as a guard against danger by flood, for it takes the rising water and gradually delivers it to the San Juan river, and thence to the ocean. To be general in my description of the route, it runs through a country salubrious, fertile, beautiful and rich in natural resources. Its route, as determined by surveys accepted and approved by the Nicaraguan government, traverses the lowest depression of land in the Cordillera, between the Arctic ocean and Cape Horn. The depression is occujed by the large inland sea of fresh water. ake Nicaragua, and by its outlet, the San Juan river. The western border of the lake is within twelve miles of the Pacific coast, from which it is separated by a low divide of forty-two feet. Its surface is 110 feet above sea level. Its drainage is toward the Atlantic, through the San Juan river

into the Caribbean sea. "The products of Nicaragua are numerons and valuable, although the resources of the country are as yet almost entirely undeveloped. In the hilly region of the northwest coffee is grown in large quantities. Brazil wood grows in abundance in the forests, and plantations of sugar, indigo and cacao abound everywhere between the lakes and the Pacific. Potatoes and maize thrive in the uplands of Segovia. The Chontales region, east of the lake, is a grazing country, supporting thousands of cattle. Farther east are the gold and silver mining districts of La Libertad, Juigalpa and others not so well known. The dense forests which cover portions of the country are rich in rubber, cedar. mahogany and dye woods, and trees and plants. too numerous to mention, of medical and

"All tropical fruits grow in abundance, and the rich banks of the rivers of the eastern stopes will yield almost incalculable narvests of plaintains, bananas, oranges, "Game of numerous varieties-deer, wild hog, manatee, tapir, wild turkey, ducks, quail, etc .- is plentiful in the forests, and

fish abound in the rivers. "How about the climate, Senator?" "The climate is healthy. We have had for some time from five to six hundred men at work in the vicinity of Greytown, and the health rate is remarkable, although the

West Indianapolis—
David Cline, 128 Oliver ave.
F. M. McCormack, Howard st.
H. E. Sheppard, 121 Oliver ave.
L. C. Hause, 115 Birch ave.
Oscar C. Chambers, cor. Howard
and Reisnor streets.
M'gt McKeehan, McKeehan's Hotel

H. W. Carter, J. F. Craig, Henry Wagner. R. M. Faree. Brightwood-J. B. Mansfield, Geo. Coble, jr., Elmer Shaller.

OUT-OF-TOWN PLACES.

Martinsville-James McGee, A. H. Caldwell, Fry & Reams, Jacob Hart, William Webb. R. W. Matthews. Lewis & Cure, O. W. Tilford. Charlie Cranner, Marshal & Snyder, Heinberger & Wilson.

M. Volpert, Charles Alexander, G. M. Whittaker, J. B. Kirby. Horace Richardson,

John Reath, M. E. Richardson, Jeseph Winterhalter, H. B. Richardson.

Mason & Campbell, E. D. Allison, A. Kuerleber. Jarvis & Hosea. James Geraghty, C. E. Plough, S. G. Patterson, E. E. Jeffrey, John Wagoner, Dan Murphy, L. H. Havens, S. Stockdell.

John Kelley, J. R. Puntenney. Shelbyville-L. E. Goodrich, Ray House, Lewis & Co. W. J. Grover. Greensburg-Little Bros..

DeArmond Hotel Beard & Green. Worthington-R. E. Bennett, H. Williams, Osborn House, Plainfield— E. W. Tinder, W. R. Snipes, Ben Worth.

J. P. Hutton, M. E. Hiat. Taylorsville-J. W. Green Barney McEvenue. J. H. Troop, F. M. Stevenson.

Mooresville-

G. C. Nelson, W. P. Smith, Cliff Arick. r. H. Booe, Marion Loyd.

> Adair & Hall. John Bruning, D. A. Thomas, Philip Trinkenshuh, St. Denis Hotel, James Toohey. Andy Effinger, Frank Thomas, Fred Brown. Sommettsville-E. P. Scarle, Wm. Warner & Son.

germs of disease and making Nicaragua the healthiest region in Central America. "On the Atlantic slope rains are frequent, but by the time the wind reaches the lake

basin its surplus moisture is gone, and as

"The temperature is less, the nights positively cool and the winds occasionally

showers fall at rare intervals. * * *

70º Fahrenbeit. The average temperature,

as observed by the latest surveying party

on the San Juan river, was 73°, at 6:30 A. M.,

and 82°, at 2 P. M. The equatorial cloud-

belt, following the sun north in spring, is late in reaching Nicaragua, and the wet season is shorter than in regions further south. The average rain-fall, west of the takes, for nine years, was about sixty-four

and a half inches. On the Caribbean coast

"How long will it take to build the

"The estimated time is from five to eight

ears, and the longer it has been studied

the company has been led to believe that

the work will be accomplished in from six

to seven years, provided, of course, funds can be secured as fast as needed. The cost of the work? It is almost impossible to tell

what it will be in advance. The surveys

of the company, of course, show the work to be done and the kind of work. Our en-

gineer and other engineers, besides com-

petent contractors, have all gone over it

carefully. All the estimates made by these various parties are considerably less

than \$100.000,000. To this, of course, should be added the cost of administration and in-

terest upon capital used during the time

"How large will be the business of the

"The tonnage which will pass through

the canal has been closely estimated at 7 .-

600,000 tons per annum. This estimate, of

course, is for the first year or two, because

all the adjacent countries are rapidly grow-

ing and the tonnage would be greatly in-

creased by the opening of the canal itself.

The opening of the canal will create a large

carrying trade between the Gulf States and

the western coast of South America, the

Pacific slope States, Australia and many other points. Undoubtedly a very large tonnage of coal from Alabama would soon

pass through to points on the Pacific. This coal tonnage would increase greatly, and

no proper estimate of the increase can be

made at present. The entire grain trade of

California, Oregon and Washington would

pass through the canal. As to the new

commerce in the lumber trade from Puget

sound, it would increase to proportions

hardly to be realized at present. The

Puget sound country is the most valuable lumber region in the world, and when

opened up by the advantages of such a

great waterway the populous East and Europe we ild undoubtedly draw their sup-

ronte on the map of the world are apparent.

The distance saved in miles from New York to San Francisco is 10,080; from New York

to Behring strait, 8,218; from New York to

Alaska, 8,618; from New York to Yokohama, 6,827; from New York to Hong Kong. 4,163; from New York to New Zeland, 5,446; from

New Orleans to San Francisco, 11,005; from

New Orleans to Callao, 7,901; from New Or-

"The advantages of shortening the water

canal, its profits and returns?"

it is greater."

he sky is cloudless and trilli

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31 & 33 East Maryland St., INDIANAPOLIS.

world's ocean carrying trade will be revo-Costa Rica on the south and of Honduras on the north, the average elevation of its own mountains is hardly 1,000 feet; it is thus the natural thoroughfare of the north-east trade winds, which rush in from the lutionized and permanently changed."
"Will America be benefited as much as Caribbean sca, sweep across the eastern slopes, break the surface of its lake into sparkling waves and then disappear over the western hills, aerating, cooling and purifying the entire country, destroying all

"Yes, and more so. The Nicaragua canal will do more to increase the American merchant marine than all other propositions now before the country. Our coast-wise trade will not only be greatly increased, but our foreign commercial trade will increase wonderfully. New York will have the advantage of Liverpool in the way of a shorter distance to the great ports of the world, and I have no doubt that our merchants will at once seize the opport the drier land raises its temperature it absorbs instead of depositing moisture.

Hence a difference in climate between the east and west sides of the country, the latter being, in the dry season, from November to May, almost without rain. Squier nity. I do not think the real value in thas direction can by any possibility be esti-mated. As a means of national defense, it has always been considered of the highest importance by our army and navy authorities. It will certainly double the efficiency

of our navy. "Our company is an American one, and we intend to keep the control of the great It has always been the theory that our gov-This season is esteemed the healthiest of | ernment should control the canal. Many the year. Its effect is practically that of a Northern winter.'

"The temperature of Nicaragua is equable. The extreme variation recorded by Childs was 23°; observed near the head of the San Juan, in May, 1851. It may be said in general terms that the temperature rarely rises above 90° Fahrenheit or falls below treaty was withdrawn from the United States. That States Senate by Secretary Bayard before any action had been taken upon it.

What about the funds to put through "The company thus far has not appealed to the public, but has so arranged its financial affairs that it will expend between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in order to fully demonstrate the possibility of building the canal. When this is done beyond any doubt whatever, then, of course, we will put the securities before the public. I can only say that as long as I am connected with it no funds shall be wasted through extravagance in management, contracts with contractors or those to furnish the "The company has already erected, at Greytown, barracks for its men, built wharves and warehouses for the receipt and storage of supplies, and put up a comfortable hospital. It has now under construction an aqueduct, thirteen miles long. to bring pure and fresh water from the mountains to Greytown. In short, a com-plete and perfect organization has been established at Greytown, from which point active operations will be directed. The company is building a pier or break-water. and is rapidly pushing that to completion. We have let the contract for dredging the harbor to a depth of twenty feet, to permit steamers of ordinary draught to come in and unload. The dredging will begin next month. As soon as twenty feet of water have been obtained, the work will be commenced for obtaining a depth of thirty

The contracts have been let for the building of seventeen miles of road from Grevtown to the locks and the great divide. This road is necessary before the work on the locks and the rock-cutting can begin. The material and machinery for doing the work must be shipped into the interior of the country on the railroad, and as soon as the railroad is completed contracts for locks and rock-cutting will be let. The rails, locomotives and all the material for building the road are being forwarded to Greytown, and active work will begin by the 15th of May. In short, the company is using every possible means to push the work forward and to demonstrate conclusively the feasibility of the route."

The Impoverished Farmers. To see their condition let some one who traveled over Boone county twenty-five years ago take a ride over it now. Contrast the present gravel roads with the mud roads of that period; contrast the hundreds of miles of well-kept public ditches with the old singgish branches of that day: contrast the nest frame cottages with the tumble-down cabins of that period; contrast the fine horses, cattle and hogs of to-day with the stock then; see the carriages, latter place is considered the most unhealthy location in Nicaragua. Of the mensick in the hospital there, not a single one has died from disease contracted in the constry. Indeed, Lake Nicaragna is famous for its health.

"The general climatic features in Nicaragna are exceptionally favored. Lying the location in Nicaragna are exceptionally favored. Lying the location in Nicaragna are exceptionally favored. Lying the location in Nicaragna is famous islands, 4,941; from Liverpool to Melbourne, 392; from Liverpool to New Zealand, 2,026; from Liverpool to Yokohama, 3,926,

"It will be seen at a glance that the distances saved in miles are so great that the cry, but are slandered thereby. buggies, surries, wagons and carts, with the old two-horse wagons and the improved farm machinery of that day. Go inside the houses and see the conveniences and luxuries as compared with twenty-five years ago: notice the books and papers taken and read, and this senseless cry about the poor mortgage-ridden farmer will cease. The intelligent farmers are not only ashamed of THE NATURAL-GAS SUPPLY.

A Suggestion that the City Increase It by Indorsing Trust Company Bonds for \$800,000.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If the city of Indianapolis could furnish cheap gas and enough of it to supply every manufacturing establishment now in the city, or that might desire to locate around the Belt railroad, and also furnish every private residence and business house in the city, the question of the permanent prosperity and rapid development of the city would be settled. It is beyond dispute that the Consumers' Trust has made the price of gas at least one-half lower than it would be had it not been organized. Notwithstanding this fact, we find some people disposed to grumble because the Trust company is unable to furnish every person with gas that desires it. A moment's reflection would convince all thoughtful people that this is impossible. The capital stock of the company is about half a million. In order to supply the amount of gas that we now have, the company was compelled to borrow a great deal more than the capital stock invested and had to pledge the net income of the company for the payment of the principal and interest of this borrowed money; therefore, they are entirely unable, without an increase of the capital stock or the ability to borrow more money, to furnish either connections or an additional amount of gas to the residents of the city. If the city will indorse the bonds of the Trust Company to the amount of \$800,000, the company could at once bring a new and large pipe-line to the city, run it around the Belt railroad and furnish everybody with fuel. In ten years from the time this is done, if the gas supply holds out as at present, the whole of the indebtedness of the Trust company could be paid and then gas could be furnished to manufacturers and the people at a nominal price. If persons who are desirous of having the benefit of gas for manufacturing purposes, and who are locating their establishments at present at other cities and towns within the gas field, were sure that this would be done, it is reasonable to suppose that almost every one of them would be located at Indianapolis, because of the fact that shipping facilities and reduced freights upon materials, as well as manufactured goods, would amply repay them for what little they would have to pay for gas over and above its cost at other points. Besides this, they would have the prospect of a greatly reduced price of fuel in the near future. The people are terrified, or attempts made to alarm them, so as to prevent their adopting any such course, by the argument that the supply in the gas field may very soon be exhausted. Let us consider this argument for a moment, and see what is the wise course for us to pursue at the present time. In the first place, the very slightest fear that the supply of gas might become exhausted within the next twenty years, would operate as an inducement for all manufacturers to bring their establishments to Indianapolis, so that if the gas supply did fail they would be located where they could get coal in any quantity, and at the very cheapest rates. And the city, if the gas failed in two years, and it had to pay the bonds that it thus indorsed, would find it a very profitable investment by the savings of the citizens, which would amount to more than the bonds every year. Besides this, we thus secure the location of manufactures which would be permanent in our midst. If the supply of gas continued for six years, the debt will be either

paid or rendered so secure that there would

that under our present laws the city has no

authority to indorse the bonds of the

Trust company as it indorsed the bonds of

the Belt Railroad Company. If this is so,

the laws could very easily be so amended as to give them authority. If the Commer-cial Club and the Board of Trade, together

with the enterprising business men of the

city, would take this matter in hand, there"

not be a possibility of the city ever having

this, there is a more urgent demand and a greater propriety in the city indorsing the gas bonds than there was in its indorsing the Belt railroad bonds, for, by so doing, every citizen receives a great benefit at once, for everybody is interested in abundant and cheap fuel. Money can thus be secured to accomplish this grand result at not to exceed 4 per cent. Everybody would be benefited and no one injured. Cannot the wisdom and pluck that devised and thus far have carried out the Trust company's plan take hold of this aud complete the work so well begun, and, so far, successfully accomplished?

Indianapolis, May 2.

EASTERN MAGIC. Curious Practices Which Are Still in Vogue in Asian Countries.

The last issue of the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay contains a curious paper by Mr. Rehatsek on twenty of the branches of Eastern magic, all of which are in vogue at the present time, the first of which is the "Arcana of letters and of names," by which letters and figures are combined into magic squares, incantations, etc. These derive their power from the "arbitrary use of them made by the spirits govern-ing the natural world, in such a way that the ninety-nine beautiful names of God and other divine words formed of letters containing the Arcana, which passes into material substances, intercede." The magician, of course, is the sole interpreter of the uses and significances of combina-

Alchemy comes next, and is followed by astrology, the most popular of all the East-ern occult sciences. It is practiced on all occasions to discover thefts, to foretell the result of a journey, the future of an infant, etc. Another popular practice is soothsaying from the sacred books by opening one at random and placing the finger on a line. This is almost the only one o the sciences which costs nothing and which every one can practice. The selection of days is a subordinate branch of ostrology, and is employed to ascertain what days are lucky or unlucky for the commencement of certain enterprises, the wearing of new clothes and the like. Divination and the interpretation of

dreams are common everywhere. Sum-moning and subjugating demons is the most fearful of the magical sciences. There are two kinds, or dangerous and embracing unlawful magic, the other religious and consisting mainly in contining demons in flame so that they are compelled to obey the commands of the magician. Geomancy is practiced by means of dots made with a pencil and arranged in complicated combinations so that they answer questions.

The art of invisibility appears to be only known by name to Mr. Rehatsek, for he does not describe it. Jefr is a science which is known only to one family. It is defined as "the general science concerning the tables of the eternal decree of predestination," and enables adepts to know all that has happened, is happening, or wi

Palmistry, phylacteries, physiognomies and prayers explain themselves. Phantasm is the name given to the art of producing images in the air by incantations, aided usually by drugs and fumigations, while predicting from the past is exercised by studying the occult analogies between the past and future. Sorcery is the term applied to all the phenomena produced by magicians and popularly attributed to supernatural powers. It is divided into lawful or divine and satanic or black magic, the latter owing its power to evil

happen in the most remote future.

The last of the magical sciences is soothsaying from trembling, by which the future is known from the involuntary movements of the body, a particular star controlling each particular part of the human frame.

Socialists Have Acquired Sense. Springfield Republican.

An attempt was made to commit a Sunday evening meeting of Socialists and la-bor union delegates in New York city to a "demand" that the red flag be hoisted over the City Hall Thursday, but a number of delegates expressed their intention of advising their particular unions to draw out of the procession in case such a demand will be sure to be found a way by which it can be accomplished. The announcement ought to be made now, so that no other company may invest anything further in gas plants without knowing what is except of the procession in case such a demand were made. Cries of "The American flag is good enough" were heard all over the hall; and Hugo Voght, the chairman, who is a red-flag Socialist, stated that, in the interest of harmony, he should refuse to put the pected to be done by the city. Besides | motion.

Redkey-J. W. Cultice. C. R. Carp. Rochester-M. Killen. G. H. Wallace. HUMOR OF THE DAY.

What Ailed Him. Merchant Traveler. "I took an overdose of Rough on Rats," was what the terrier who had been scratched by the cat explained to the setter who had asked him what the matter was?

A Frugal Mind.

Ikenstein-Gif me one ticked for dot Bloomington, young veller.

Ticket Clerb—Bloomington, Illinois, or Bloomington, Indiana? Ikenstein-Give me vicheffer vas der

Too Much Dampness.

"Now would be a good time take a vote on local option along the lower Mississippi," remarked one Prohibitionist to another.

"The people would jump at the chance to go dry." Thrown Out.

Bronson-I've had a little dispute with Grabley. He came down to my office this

morning, and appeared to want the earth. Brand-Did you let him have it? Bronson-Well, part of it. I gave him the sidewalk. He Didn't Know. Newwed-How long does a man have to

be married before his wife agrees with him Oldwed (mournfully)—You'll have to ask somebody else, my boy; I've only been married forty years. Sweet Girls.

Delia-Isn't that a sweet engagement Lelia-Yes; but the set is loose. Delia-How do you know? Lelia-Why, I wore it six weeks and the set came out several times.

Quite a Reduction. Cumso-The editorials in the English newspapers are not as long as they used

Fangle-Is that so? "Yes; one often sees a paragraph now as short as a column and a half. Just Beginning a Career.

New York Weekly. Jinks (at a meeting)-That man you asked about is not a delegate. He is a reporter. Blinks-Um-he must be a new man, then. Just starting in journalism, isn't he? "Yes. How did you know?"
"Oh, he has a sort of a solid, prosperous, moneyed air."

New York Weekly. Mr. Forundred (proudly)-Note this mag-nificent business block. I own every foot of the ground on which it stands, and it is from this that I derive my income. Old Gent—Ah, yes; I remember this lo-cality very well. It was here your grand-father had his junk-shop.

Munsey's Weekly. Farmer's Wife-Well, my poor man, what brought you to your present condition?

Tramp-No, madam. In a moment of reckless enthusiasm I subscribed to the world's fair fund in Chicago, and most unexpectedly had to pay up.

Bad for the Burglar.

Goodfellow (nearing Jollyfellow's house very late at night after a "time" at the club - I shay, Jollyfellow, zhe there, There's burglar getting into your house by | big organizations where one made only a Jollyfellow-Sho he is. Shay, wait a (hie) wait little. My wife'll zhink he's me and she'll half kill him.

One Way Out of It.

The Epoch. Mr. Sampson (to Parson Johnson)-What am de meaning of de commandment dat says someting bout not coveting de belongings ob yo' neighbors?

Parson Johnson—It means prezactly what it's writ. If yo' neighbor's got some yaller-leg pullets, yo' don't want for to

bor's a likesome daughter, am it a sin to Parson Johnson-I done tole yo' dat yo' don't want to covet nuffin belongin' to yo'

Mr. Sampson-Well, s'posen dat a man lobes his neighbor's daughter so berry much dat he can't helpcovetingher; what's a pusson gwine to do to get ober dat covetous feeling, chf Parson Johnson-Mary de gal, obcourse.

Putting It to the Proof.

Doctor-Madam, it's all over. Your poor husband is dead.

Missouri Woman-Oh, no! It can't be!

John-(trying to rouse her husband)-John. the doctor says he's got a brindle dawg he'l back against our Tige for fifty dollars! Ah—(sobbing bitterly)—John takes no notice. He is dead.

Important to Journalists.

"I've hit upon a great scheme," said a Western editor; "I nearly doubled our circulation vesterday." "How did you work it?"

"See that steel stamp? Well, I just cut out a paragraph in the local column of the "How did that help the circulation?" "Every woman in town bought an extra

In the Four Hundred.

Mr. Richfellow (with an admiring gaze at the beauty of the evening. Miss Psyche)-Have you noticed, Miss D'Avnoo, what a delicate, ethereal, spirituelle beauty Miss

Miss D'Avnoo (rival belle)—Yes. She re-minds me of a very dear friend of mine I knew at school. How I loved that girl! Poor darling, she died of consumption. cancer and scrotula.

Fully Equipped.

"Mr. Skeggs." said the editor of the liter-ary weekly. "do you know anything about navigation? "N-no, sir," replied the subordinate with some trepidation. "Not the simplest rudi-"Good!" exclaimed the editor, delight-"You may write me a thrilling sea story

of six columns for next week. Modern Richellens.

New York Weekly. American Business Man-Now. sir, you have all the details of my new manufacturing scheme. If we succeed, we'll make Timid Capitalist-But if we should fail?

American Business Man-Fail? In the bright lexicon of American enterprise there's no such word as fail-because whenever a thing doesn't pay we can always unload on an English syndicate.

At the Art Club.

Palette (to critic)-Quill, what do you mean by that word "fine" which you apply to so many pictures? Quill-Well, old fellow, to be candid with you, it doesn't mean anything. Its merely a convenient term to use when I can't truthfully compliment a picture very highly, and wish to avoid hurting the painter's

Palette (displaying the latest creation of his genius -- How's that? Quill (forgetting himself)-O my dear fel-

low, that's really fine! Hint to Base-Ball Magnates.

Cleveland Leader. If the base-ball "magnates" find that they can no longer make large profits or any profits at all, now that there are two moderate financial success, there will remain a broad avenue of escape from disaster. They can sell out to some English syndicate with more money than pradence

or business sagacity. A Matter Hard to Explain.

Kansas City Star. The able bodied sons of Mrs. Delia Parnell will be pained to learn that their mother has suffered much from cold and bunger. Parson Johnson—It means prezactly what it's writ. If yo' neighbor's got some yaller-leg pullets, yo' don't want for to covet'em.

Mr. Sampson—But s'posen yer neighdors and state of saving his country cannot be expected to give his personal attention to his mother, but he might sub-let his alied duty to responsible parties.